

Georgetown Herald.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 33.

SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 11, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 563

THE COUNTY PAPER.

Issued Every Thursday Morning

Edited and Published by

H. R. FRENCH

To whom all communications must be ad-

dressed, postage pre-paid.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE SCOTT COUNTY HERALD

WILL BE SUBSCRIBED AT 50 CENTS PER MONTH IN THE COUNT-

Y, OR ANY POINT IN THE STATE, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW RATES:

If paid strictly in ADVANCE, - 50 CENTS

If not paid in advance, - 2 00

At the end of the year, - 2 50

Liberal deductions to Club subscribers.

No subscription will be discontinued until all

remains are paid.

KNOCKING JOHN BULL OFF

Harlem Bridge.

WURLEY'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THESE CANS may be used year after year.

Appreciated by the American people, is gaining

wide celebrity, and has become permanently

established the best and most effective medicine of

the day. Certificates are daily coming in from all

parts of the States, and the afflicted, now realize

there is help when every other remedy proved in-

effective. Diseases which for years proved a source

of misery and agonizing torment, are now

healthfully restored, and comfortable funds

are rendered available and cheerful by its extraordi-

nary efficacy. If you want the pure and genuine

Sarsaparilla, that is which is different and superior

to Bull's, Blackwell's, Trowbridge's, Soddy's, Guy-

son's, Cox's or any other compound, as one thing

is capable of being to another, than Wurley's,

for out of thousands of cases scattered through Al-

abama, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri,

and Kentucky, it has never in a single instance been

known to fail, and will cure beyond all doubt.

Dyspepsia or

Indigestion, Scro-

ulosis or King's Evil, Af-

fection of the Eyes, Syphi-

lis, Debility, Habitual Costi-

ness, Erysipelas, Pulmonary Dis-

ease, Liver Complaint, Piles, Female Irrig-

ularities, Fistula, Skin Diseases,

Diaceous Kidneys, and an

great and powerful Tonic,

purifying the Blood

and invigorating

the entire

System.

Unlike other compounds which, when first intro-

duced, and for a season, yielded qualities, but

soon degenerated into injurious qualities, this highly

concentrated fluid Extract, is prepared with the

greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge, entire-

ly removing all the impurities, and warranting never

to deviate in strength. The powerful machinery em-

ployed and care devoted in combination, together

with the important fact that it is the only prepara-

tion in America containing Horseradish or Para root,

established beyond all doubt, that it is the suffered

remedy. It is extensively popular and widely pre-

pared, and has gained both public confidence

and professional reliance. Therefore, henceforth,

let it be understood, for the profane to, numerous

and over-hesitating to be questioned, that WUR-

LEY'S SARSAPARILLA is the most valuable and

wonderful medicine ever offered to the world.

Manufacturing corner Seventh and Green

streets, Louisville, Ky.

For sale by druggists in this city and all through

the United States.

PRICE OF PER BOTTLE 6 DOTTLES

FOR \$1.

REED & LEACH, April 2, 1855.

Bull's Sarsaparilla is what it is represented,

and I believe it the most wonderful medicine before

the public. Nothing under heaven could induce me

to say so without proof of the strongest and sup-

erior; therefore I speak willingly and positively on

the subject.

W. H. KEENE,

Successor of Brown & Sayres.]

WHOLE-SALE & RETAIL

DRUGS TO THE TRADE.

IN GROCERIES, FOREIGN AND HO-

MESTIC LIQUORS & C.

COT. CHOC. & WAPPING ST.

FRANKFORT, KY.

March 1, 1855-14-10.

J. G. LEACH,

New Castle, Ky.

June 7, 1855-15-10.

REED & LEACH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

W. H. practices Law in Henry and adjoining

Counties; also in Scott County, and in the

Court of Appeals.

March 3, 1855-14-10.

GEORGETOWN & HOPKINS' DEPOT

REGULAR LINE,

ON and after the 7th of May, 1855.

Four bottles of your Sarsaparilla effectively

removed her complaint.

W. M. ELDRIDGE,

Louisville, March 19, 1855.

Having been engaged in the drug business for

several years, I do not hesitate to pronounce Hurey's Sarsaparilla the best preparation now in use.

JOHN GEORGETOWN.

GEORGETOWN, KY., NOV. 25, 1855.

Dr. REED—Sir: Your Sarsaparilla certainly

surpasses all other preparations of that

medicine. Heretofore, the unsatisfactory results

obtained from the use of Sarsaparilla, dependent

upon a want of skill in making proper selections

from the different qualities found in our markets,

and that which has been vended in the form of no-

trous has generally been prepared by ignorant,

and unscrupulous quacks, which contain

no Sarsaparilla at all, was a very cheap

and worthless article, and in the majority of instances

before taken, it did not even come up to the price of

the common Sarsaparilla. Now, however, the

certainty of the quality of Sarsaparilla, and the

certainty of the quality of Hurey's Sarsaparilla, is

now established beyond question.

W. W. ROSS, M. D.

Dr. REED—Sir: Your Sarsaparilla is

superior to all others of the Union.

W. B. BARKLEY & CO., Georgetown, Ky.

Aug. 6, 1855-24-10.

BLANKS kept constantly on hand and for sale

at this office.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Sixth Session will commence

Monday, September 3d, 1855.

TERMS:

Per Session of Forty weeks half

Yearly, in advance.

Board and Tuition, \$140.

Music on Piano or Guitar, \$50.

Latin, French, Drawing, Painting, each \$20.

For Particular Advantages, G. R. HANF, Principal.

July 12, 1855-24-10.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE HIGHEST MA-
KET PRICE PAID IN

CASH OR GROCERIES

for either of the above articles by

A. V. KEENE.

April 19, 1855-24-10.

GEORGETOWN ACCOMMODATION

AND

EXPRESS LINE.

LEAVES GEORGETOWN for Lexington, Mon-

day, 2 days, 10 m. P.M. Friday, 1st.

Arrives in Lexington, 2d.

Leaving Lexington, 3d.

Arrives in Louisville, 4th.

Leaving Louisville, 5th.

Arrives in Lexington, 6th.

Leaving Lexington, 7th.

Arrives in Louisville, 8th.

Leaving Louisville, 9th.

Arrives in Lexington, 10th.

Leaving Lexington, 11th.

Arrives in Louisville, 12th.

Leaving Louisville, 13th.

Arrives in Lexington, 14th.

Leaving Lexington, 15th.

Arrives in Louisville, 16th.

Leaving Louisville, 17th.

Arrives in Lexington, 18th.</

A very pleasant house to be worn
at, is the **Blue Moon** at Lexington. Although crowded to its fullest extent on last Friday, the **Blue Moon** hotel went away dissatisfaction with table, host, or attention. For ourselves and "Magazine," we found it as delightful that a "traveler's rest," should be, but therefore cordially, recommend its clever and accommodating landlord, Mr. Dillaker, to the liberal patronage of the traveling public.

During our recent trip to the "Athens of the West," we supplied ourself with a variety of choice material, including cards, colored paper, job paper, of various descriptions, letter and envelope paper of various qualities, &c., &c., which will enable us to accommodate our job patrons with almost any style of printing which they may desire. Give us a call upon reference to our friend's report, below, of the general proceedings of the

MASS MEETING OF THE Kentucky Democracy

Scott Co., Ky., Oct. 7, 1855.

Mr. HENRY R. FRENCH.

DEAR SIR:

With the view of communicating some general, interesting, and at the same time important information to those particularly of the readers of your valuable journal, who might generally remain at home, having no disposition to go into large public gatherings, we furnish you now for publication at your option, a very condensed notice of the great Democratic Mass meeting held in the city of Lexington, as you are aware, on the 6th inst. It was recorded of an orator of antiquity, that on being called upon to address his fellow-citizens upon an important theme, he flatteringly replied, "that the splendor of his theme had dazzled him into blindness, and its unutterable magnitude had stricken him dumb." We do not feel this, but frankly acknowledge our inability, to do that justice to the subjects but under wise consideration which their most demands, and our disposition would lead us if possible to render.

The meeting was held upon the beautiful lawn immediately in front of the College, and ample preparations were made, for the accommodation and agreeable entertainment of all who might possibly attend. The day was quite an unattractive one, and after the morning the crowd was compelled to remove for deliberation to the upper market house. On the day previous the portals of all the hotels were spread widely open, and no open was found unoccupied, every corner was crowded to a perfect jam. There were multitudes of strangers, representing every portion of our own State, and many of our sisters in the great confederation. We imagine the younger "Sam" could have been at the grand exhibition, and was partially if not deeply impressed with the mortifying, the withering conviction, that the days of his glory were fast passing away,—that his dismored remains would soon be interred,—and that Americans, even after his utter destruction, would continue to rule and control the mighty destinies of America. If there were not 20,000 upon the ground, there were then present large numbers from every section of the country, to represent the feelings of the masses, and reflect faithfully the political sentiments of thousands above that large number. They did represent those feelings, and reflect those sentiments, and the calm, deliberate, and dispassionate action of the meeting was deeply realized at the time, and we venture the prediction will be deeply felt over the entire land, in every State, and in every territory of the Union. There was an array of talent, not common on such occasions, and which could not but with extreme difficulty be surpassed on any similar occasion.

The immigrants who have arrived at Castle Garden, New York, during the last two weeks, number 3,161—all but 435 of whom were subject to pay the commutation fee, having visited this country for the first time. The whole brought aggregate cash means to the amount of \$326,897 40.

The Crim, to which so much interest is attached, is considerably longer than State of Massachusetts. It contains a geographical surface of upwards of nine thousand square miles; its climate is mild and soil fertile. It has about 200,000 inhabitants.

The American Express offer a reward of ten thousand dollars for the recovery of the fifty thousand dollars in gold recently stolen during its transmission from Dubuque to Louisville, & an additional 5 thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the persons concerned therein.

The total amount of expenditure on the new Cincinnati Court House, up to the first day of June last, is \$522,277 35. It will probably take \$200,000 more to complete the building.

Denmark—The Sound Dues.—The Correspondenz Bureau, a Prussian newspaper, states that the Russian government has undertaken to mediate between Denmark and the United States, on the subject of the sound dues, and has already given the Danish government the assurance that the Americans will not proceed to any extremity in the matter before the close of the Eastern crisis; but should no definite adjustment be arrived at before the expiration of the treaty, a temporary arrangement is to be agreed to, postponing the final settlement to a period more favorable to the consideration of commercial interests.

Denmark, it is said, is sending military reinforcements to her West India colonies, in anticipation of a rupture with the United States. It would be more economical to abolish the unjust tribute which she levies on our commerce and save the expense of a war. The rumor of a Russian mediation is probably premature.

We visited Lexington on Friday, the day appointed for the gathering of the Democracy of the State, and were pleased to see the large and respectable crowd assembled to do honor to the occasion (the number of which we could not estimate) and the enthusiastic feeling exhibited. Owing to the pressure of private business we were unable to give that attention to the meeting which its importance demanded; but that our readers should suffer no loss from our slight devotion to our own interests, (rather an important consideration just now,) we presented a clever and fully competent friend of ours, to act as reporter. That he has faithfully and efficiently discharged the duty enjoined upon him, will be discovered by our interested readers, upon reference to our friend's report, below, of the general proceedings of the

of every party, has and will induce them, from a high sense of moral responsibility, and strict political integrity, to render to the people of the country entirely different verdicts.

The Speech of Judge Douglass.

The committee selected to draft resolutions and prepare the address, having repaired to a room for the purpose, designated, the President first introduced to the vast assemblage the distinguished Senator from Illinois. His speech extended over a period of about 2½ hours, and it was unquestionably a triumphant vindication of the true principles of Democracy, of which an American should be proud. He is beyond all doubt a Union man, looking only to the Constitution of his country, for the platform of his party. He maintained himself to the entire satisfaction of the audience. No reply was made to his question, but his line of argument was so complete, his chain of reasoning so unbroken, his deductions so conclusive and overpowering, interwoven as the entire was with illustrations beautiful, that the effect produced could not be resisted. He depicted every position of the closely contended opposition, and tore without unanswerable abuse to fragments every plank. The propositions which he so connectively announced, the views of national policy which he so ably maintained, underlie and constitute the past, the present, and the future basis upon which the greatness of our country has, and must forever, depend for security. To him we look in view of his past political course in Congress and upon the stump, his manly and bold achievement in the adjustment of that effort on the part of Congress or any other power to violate the principles should be met and resisted by all good citizens, as an attempt to implement that the administration had destroyed the Union.

4. Resolved, That all men have a natural right, antecedent to the formation of civil society, and beyond the control of the government, to religious freedom, the exercise of which is unnecessary to the temporal welfare of the State, and cannot be relinquished even by the consent of the citizens, in a free government, that men can any more properly be compelled to renounce their natural right to religious freedom, than to any other natural right, and that we hold that the know nothing Order in the persons and preservation of God's Word, and that any effort on the part of Congress or any other power to violate the principles should be met and resisted by all good citizens, as an attempt to implement that the administration had destroyed the Union.

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6. Resolved, That we do not recognize any distinction among citizens of the United States based upon the color of their skin, and that it is dishonest to repudiate the contract given by the government concerning all the rights of American citizenship in its letters of naturalization and naturalization by a party opposed to the naturalized citizens from the full benefits which are due to the fall of the nation.

7. Resolved, That the open discussion of public affairs is the foundation of the intelligence of the people and the safeguard of freedom; that any exact association of brotherhood for political objects is dangerous to free institutions, to the frank and manly character of true Americans; and that we hold that the know nothing Order in the persons and preservation of God's Word, and that any effort on the part of Congress or any other power to violate the principles should be met and resisted by all good citizens, as an attempt to implement that the administration had destroyed the Union.

8. Resolved, That the recent election in the city of Louisville was marked by the most glaring irregularities, and that the result of the same, notwithstanding the candidature of the know nothing Order, was the prevailing feature being 11 votes.

9. Resolved, That the prevailing feature in the fall elections of the country was the

success of the know nothing Order.

10. Resolved, That the recent election in the city of Louisville was marked by the most glaring irregularities, and that the result of the same, notwithstanding the candidature of the know nothing Order, was the prevailing feature being 11 votes.

11. Resolved, That the Northern Star, which has been in the country, thereby uniting with the know nothing Order, has been instrumental in the progress of the know nothing Order, and the social and political administration that has followed, call upon all honest and patriotic Americans, whether Whigs or Democrats, regardless of party, to make no compromises against the secret order of know nothings, and to preserve inviolate theinalienable blessings of civil and religious liberty, guaranteed by the constitution of the United States.

12. That the thanks of the country are due to those who, loyally the republic more than any party, gave their support to those who believed in the formation of public liberty and order, and who then as brothers and associates in the greatest interest for equal rights and religious liberty.

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15. That the proceedings of the Convention held at Frankfort on the 6th of January, 1856, in which the Whig party, who have rejoined the proslavery party, have disdained to enter into a secret political organization, into the construction of which you will find concentrated every element of faction, be called false to principle, and renegades from their party.

16. That the Whig party failed signalily in its efforts repeatedly, to hold the power of government, and thus have the honor of preserving the Union intact, and if they will not now renew the effort, the Democratic party, with its platform and candidates for office, should and will be sustained.

CLAY WHIG.

17. We had the pleasure, at the Paris Fair, last week, of shaking by the hand

our accomplished young friend, Wm. R. Webb, Esq., of Georgetown, Mr. Webb did efficient service for the American party, as a doctor of Scott county during the late glorious canvas.—Cynthia.

18. Among the distinguished Kentuckians in the city yesterday, was D. Howland, Esq., of Cincinnati, and S. M. Carpenter, Jr., Esq., of Bardstown. They are both on their way to Chicago, to take a look at that famous city. If they like it, they may buy it, or at least a portion of it.—L. C. CLAY.

19. We have been gratified at the meeting of the Commercial Club, held at Wm. H. Webb's residence, in the city, where Chicago is located, to

the amount of \$20,000, for the

18. The assessment of real estate and personal property in Rockingham County, N.C., for the year 1855, is \$23,000,000.

20. According to the budget of the Isaac M. Hopper & Co., of Philadelphia, the receipts and expenditures of the Papal Government for the fiscal year 1855, stand as follows:

Resolutions.

ADOPTED AT THE DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION
AT Lexington, on the 6th.

1. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a political compact between the people of independent sovereignties which have joined together to the extent of the powers delegated, but less than not delegated to the States, to regulate the relations of the people, the object of which is the preservation of our institutions, and that by the instruments Congress has no power expressed or implied, to establish, abolish, or prohibit slavery in the States or Territories.

2. Resolved, That we affirm the time honored principles of the Declaration of Independence, and believe that the same guarantee for the public tranquility is a strict adherence to the provisions of the Constitution upon the subject of slavery, applying alike to the States and Territories, observed in the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850, and confirmed in the Kansas and Nebraska act, the former of which is by which Congress have declared that it is their intent, and meaning not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, but to leave the people the free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and that we do not intend to interfere in the regulation of the internal affairs of any State.

3. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a political compact between the people of independent sovereignties which have joined together to the extent of the powers delegated, but less than not delegated to the States, to regulate the relations of the people, the object of which is the preservation of our institutions, and that by the instruments Congress has no power expressed or implied, to establish, abolish, or prohibit slavery in the States or Territories.

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